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ALBANIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON VIENNA ARMS TALKS

LD241032Y Tirana ATA in English 0931 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Bargainings Which Increase the Danger and Insecurity in Europe"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 24, ATA--It is five years now since the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists, following the secret treaties, agreed upon and commenced in Vienna the meeting on the "reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe". This period of time, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article, clearly reveals that the two superpowers, have not been and are not concerned at all about peace and security in Europe, but to continue the bargainings in their reciprocal interest, with the aim of rendering legitimate their military presence in Europe, preserve and consolidate their zones of influence on the continent and deceive the European peoples. During these five years, the two imperialist superpowers and their aggressive military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, not only have not diminished even a single soldier and a single rifle, but have increased their armed forces and have amassed new armaments in the heart of Europe, including also nuclear weapons and missiles.

The continuation for years on end of the Vienna bargainings, the newspaper emphasizes, also reflects the contention between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the attempts of each of them to secure in these bargainings too, like in the other bargainings of this kind, onesided profits to the detriment of the other's positions.

Commenting on the aims of the imperialist and revisionist propaganda on the "need of preserving the equilibrium" between the two superpowers and the two respective aggressive blocs they command and manipulate, ZERI I POPULLIT writes:

The notorious theory of the "preservation of equilibrium" is old and the peoples know the aims of its preachers; they also know the bitter and dangerous results to which it has led them. "The history of Europe, says Comrade Enver Hoxha, has proved that the 'balance of forces' among the big powers has always been a weapon in the hands of the exploiting classes to suppress the national liberation and revolutionary movements. Intervention has been always the weapon of the system of balance, to restore it when it is upset, or to guard against its being upset". Actually such events are happening in the world which fully confirm this truth. Therefore, the peoples cannot be deceived by the dangerous illusions about the "preservation of the equilibrium of forces" between the two superpowers, nor by the attempts of the Eurocommunists who approve the military bases of the U.S. and NATO in the countries of Western Europe advertising them as if they are in the interest of the national defence of the countries in which these bases are. The peoples cannot be deceived either by the attempts of the preachers of the theory of the "three worlds", who openly express themselves for the strengthening of the aggressive NATO bloc and indispensability of the presence of the U.S. troops in Europe, thus openly bringing grist to the mill of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary bourgeoisie, and at the same time providing a weapon to the Soviet social-imperialists to justify their expansion.

In conclusion, the newspaper emphasizes the need for the peoples to enhance their vigilance and resolute struggle against the two imperialist superpowers and their followers of whatever shade.

DECLARATION ON RELATIONS WITH SFRY ISSUED

AU2419l4Y Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

["For All-Round Development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav Relations--Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA)--"The Bulgarian side does not suggest the "freezing" or "shelving" of the outstanding questions between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. It is in favour of joint conscientious efforts for their solution. But as we are speaking of two sovereign and independent, and not vassal to each other states, if we want to develop good-neighbourly relations and cooperation, we must talk on an equitable basis. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been ready for such a constructive dialogue", reads the categorical declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria on Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, submitted here today for publication.

It is said in the declaration that the policy of the BCP and Bulgaria for all-round development and consolidation of the ties of cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has repeatedly been explicitly and authoritatively substantiated in official documents and in the statements of high-ranking Bulgarian officials. "This policy is being convincingly confirmed by everyday practical actions for all-round development of bilateral relations."

"At variance with the obvious and generally known facts, this principled and consistent policy has for years now been systematically presented in an incorrect light. Unfortunately it has become practice for official institutions and responsible officials in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to give food to and to appear as initiators of such a distortion. All this is being done in conditions of a massed campaign in the Yugoslav mass media against the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, against the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian party and state leadership."

The massed anti-Bulgarian campaign and the arbitrary allegations distorting the stands and the policy conducted by the Bulgarian country on the so-called outstanding questions, the declaration says: "The Bulgarian side has not replied to this provocative approach, convinced that the difficult and complex questions must be discussed and solved only by a calm and equitable friendly dialogue. [sentence as received] In the situation created, when the world public is being incorrectly and tendentiously informed about the positions of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it is necessary that the public should be acquainted with our stands on fundamental questions of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations."

After revealing the factors which objectively (?draw) the two neighbouring socialist countries together and the "achieved real progress in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation", the declaration reads:

"It is a fact that besides what deeply and in a law-governed way draws the two parties and countries together, there are between them also certain differences, determined by the specific national conditions. At the same time there are difficulties and unsolved problems inherited from history. Of extreme importance is the question how to approach these differences. This is a major question of principle and on its correct formulation to a large extent the prospects of bilateral relations depend."

What are the Bulgarian side's views on the essence of these difficulties and problems? To this question the declaration gives the following answer:

"The main difficulties on the path of developing bilateral relations, as is known, stem from the fact that the Yugoslav side lays claims on the so-called 'Macedonian national minority' in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian side's view as regards these claims contains three principal points, which constitute its essence."

It is pointed out that the first of these principles is "who has the right and who is competent to determine the national composition of a given country, the national awareness of its people or of a part of its people." The declaration reads on: "Bulgaria's national realities have been formed in the course of the historical process by the economic, social and cultural conditions of the country and have been manifested in strict observance of the inalienable right of every citizen--himself to determine his nationality under the conditions of full equality and in the absence of any discrimination. The question of the national composition of the population in Bulgaria has been solved therefore, by those who alone are entitled to this sovereign right--the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

"In this state of affairs to make attempts to determine from the outside the nationality of part of the Bulgarian population, and to claim the right to guardianship over it under whatever pretext this might be done, cannot be considered but as an interference in our internal affairs," reads the declaration. "This obviously is at variance not only with the principles of Marxism-Leninism but also with the generally accepted principles of respecting the sovereignty and independence which every state, Yugoslavia included, insists, and that with complete right, on being observed in respect to it. The People's Republic of Bulgaria strictly adheres to these principles, solemnly reaffirmed also in the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. She has not interfered and does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of anybody. She is in her own right to expect that she should be treated in the same manner."

It is said further on in the declaration that the second question of principle refers to the population of the district of Blagoevgrad, who the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia claims to have been a "Macedonian national minority" in Bulgaria. "These claims have no foundations whatever either in the historical facts or in the existing objective realities", reads the declaration.

Having disclosed the historical groundlessness of these claims, the declaration goes on: "There are no data to prove the existence of a Macedonian nationality and state organization in the Middle Ages and the existence of a Macedonian nation in the epoch of the national revival period. Historical documents incontrovertibly testify that the Bulgarians of Macedonia were among the most active in the formation of the Bulgarian nation". The declaration adduces a great deal of evidence to bear out this indisputable fact. The Bulgarian ethnic character of the Slav population in Macedonia at that time is borne out by many Turkish, Serbian, Greek, Romanian, French and other statistical data, by eminent scholars from West Europe and Serbia, the consuls of the great powers, the declaration reads. "To question all this would have meant to show disregard for the self-expression of the population's awareness of nation and nationality in that period, to commit violence over the historical facts and documents. No one in the People's Republic of Bulgaria could agree with the distortion of the national history of the Bulgarian people, with the appropriation of their historical and cultural heritage".

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes in a most responsible manner that these views concerning the historical past of the Bulgarian people are adduced here for the sole purpose of showing the complete groundlessness of the claims on a 'Macedonian national minority' in Bulgaria", reads the declaration.

Pointing out that it is illegal to ascribe topical political significance to the scholarly elaboration of these questions and on such a ground to make insinuations about the policy of the BCP and Bulgaria, the declaration reads: "It is also arbitrary and irresponsible to blame the People's Republic of Bulgaria that she did not accept and did not recognize the existing realities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and in this way she was laying claims to the SFRY".

Then the declaration reveals the heroic struggle of the population of Vardar Macedonia, and of the other peoples of Yugoslavia against fascist occupation, which led to the establishment of the People's Republic of Macedonia within Yugoslavia. "Strictly observing the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries: the People's Republic of Bulgaria has repeatedly declared, and she declares it again now that she recognizes the existing realities in the SFRY" is said in the declaration. [sentence as received] "What nations and what nationalities exist in the territory of Yugoslavia is a purely internal question, a question of the peoples of that country. We have never meddled so far and have no intentions whatever to meddle in the future in the determination of the existing realities either in Yugoslavia or in any other neighbouring countries. The only thing we do not accept and to which we cannot agree is for the formation of the Macedonian state to be done on an anti-Bulgarian basis by forging generally known historical facts and by fanning up feelings of national hostility to the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people", reads the Bulgarian declaration.

It is pointed out that the only argument on which the Yugoslav claim on the existence of some "Macedonian national minority" in Bulgaria's Pirin area is based on two censuses of the Bulgarian population, carried out in an abnormal international situation and foreign interference in Bulgaria in the wake of the Second World War. "How absurd it is to base claims on part of the population of a neighbouring state on the data of two censuses alone, carried out in the course of a decade, apart from the context of the concrete situation in which they were held, could be seen if only we try to imagine what (?it) would have meant to attach topical political significance to well-known Turkish, French, Russian, English, American, Serbian, German, Romanian, Czech and other statistical data and international inquiries of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, which speak of the prevailing part of the population of Macedonia as belinging to the Bulgarian nationality and nation through the centuries", reads the declaration on this problem.

"The indisputable historical facts and documents, and the all-round free and voluntary expressions of the Bulgarian national awareness of the population of the district of Blagoevgrad in the past and today, testify in a most categorical and incontrovertible way, that there was not and there is not now any 'Macedonian national minority' in Bulgaria, there is no Slav population (?different) in its ethnic origin, in its language and culture, in its way of living and religion from the Bulgarian nation. Everyone can come here and see the fact for himself", reads the declaration. "This question for us, therefore, is not outstanding. For us it does not exist either in an internal or on an international plane. We have dealt and we are dealing with it only in so far as the Yugoslav side is raising it incessantly both in the development of bilateral relations and at international forums".

Treating the third question of principle, on the approach to history, the declaration reads: "The position of the BCP and of the PR of Bulgaria on this question is clear: The questions of science cannot and should not be solved in a way different from that of science and by means different from those of science. The differences in interpreting the facts and events of the historical past should be the subject of free and objective scientific research and discussion. They should be a subject of concrete scientific debate between the expert-historians at bilateral meetings, in the respective scientific and theoretical forums and publications in the two countries. Differences of such nature could not obviously be solved politically by imposing one or another thesis, and still less by their treatment in the mass media".

"Such is the essence of the Bulgarian stands on the outstanding questions in relations between the PR of Bulgaria and the SFRY" reads the declaration. "These stands are well-known to the Yugoslav side. We have not passed over in silence, circumvented or underrated the outstanding questions. On the contrary, we have proposed and do propose realistic and mutually acceptable principles and roads for their solution.

Further on the declaration enumerates the concrete steps Bulgaria has undertaken in an effort to solve all the questions facing the two countries and reveals the unconstructive approach Yugoslavia has adopted on each of these. It is said that "bilateral talks in the past few years show inconsistency and lack of constructiveness in the approach of the Yugoslav side".

"This practice and this approach are at gross variance with the UN Charter and the final act of Helsinki" reads the declaration. "The 11th LCY Congress confirmed and definitely deepened this line and raised it to the rank of party and state policy".

"The formulations approved by the 11th LCY Congress for Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, the declaration of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY of June 29 of this year, the publication of the Yugoslav draft documents of 1976 and the anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign that followed cannot be assessed otherwise but as an attempt to obscure the fact that the Yugoslav side categorically rejects the clear and unambiguous proposal of the Bulgarian side for a mutual observance of the realities of the two sides of the frontier, for the right of the population itself to determine its nationality, for a mutual renunciation of territorial claims and the confirmation of the principle of inviolability of the frontiers", is said in the declaration.

"Socialist Bulgaria sees a fundamental condition for ensuring peace and security in the recognition of the post-war territorial realities and in the inviolability of the existing frontiers, proceeding from the first-rate significance of the question. In its desire to relax the situation and to make a step forward towards the strengthening of mutual trust, the Bulgarian side, as is known, took a new initiative. In his speech on June 15 of this year in Blagoevgrad Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared: We are ready to sign a joint declaration in which the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia solemnly confirm the principle of inviolability of the frontiers and make a mutual renunciation of territorial claims. We are ready to do this immediately, without any condition and without any postponement. If only the Yugoslav side agrees, I myself am ready to go to Belgrade first thing tomorrow to put my signature with that of Comrade Tito to such a document".

"Throughout the world Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech in Blagoevgrad and the proposals contained in it have been understood and evaluated as a considerable initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for improving relations with the SFRY." "By the declaration of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY our proposal for immediate unconditional confirmation of the inviolability of the frontiers and for mutual renunciation of territorial claims was rejected. At the same time in it too the Bulgarian side are ascribed--however paradoxically this may be--'territorial claims' on Yugoslavia, and the publication of the Yugoslav draft documents of 1978 obviously pursue the objective of imparting the look of authenticity to this accusation".

"All the documents for the contacts and talks effected so far on the problem of bilateral relations are on hand. Neither earlier nor in the talks in 1976, nor in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech in Blagoevgrad, nor in the practical actions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria even with the greatest endeavour can any ground for such accusations be found".

"Things stand just the opposite way. In the declaration of the Federal Secretariat of June 29 of this year it is seen that the Yugoslav side is the one which ties up the question of the inviolability of the frontiers and the renunciation of territorial claims with the condition for the People's Republic of Bulgaria to recognize the 'Macedonian minority' in Bulgaria. We reject such a binding as absolutely unacceptable. We cannot assess them otherwise than as an expression of concealed territorial aspirations to the People's Republic of Bulgaria".

"When there is a question of frontiers and territories, the People's Republic of Bulgaria cannot accept any conditions. To put on such a plane the question of the frontiers after World War II and after the Helsinki is as dangerous as it is inadmissible".

"Obviously the question that remains open is whether the Yugoslav side is ready or not, without any conditions and without postponement, for the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY to confirm the inviolability of the frontiers and the mutual renunciation of territorial claims? There naturally arises the question are this practice and such an approach of the Yugoslav side to neighbouring Socialist Bulgaria compatible with the role of the SFRY in the movement of the non-aligned countries and the principles continuously proclaimed by it in this movement of observing the independence, sovereignty, equality, non-interference in the internal affairs and the territorial integrity in relations between states? Or in the policy of the SFRY there exist two different mutually excluding measures for measuring: One measure is applied when it is a word of declaring principles before the representatives of distant countries, participants in the movement of the non-aligned, and quite a different measure when it is a question of applying the same principles in relations with neighbouring countries.

"As is seen there are radical differences in the positions on and the approach of the two sides to important questions of principle in their relations". What then should be the correct, realistic road of finding mutually acceptable decisions on the questions which create difficulties in Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations?

It is said in the declaration that the outstanding questions can be successfully discussed and solved only in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual consideration, by a calm and patient friendly dialogue--as befits equal, sovereign and independent states, taking into consideration that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are socialist states which have not only national interests but also an international responsibility for the common cause of socialism and peace.

"Since the Yugoslav side obviously is not ready for the immediate solution of the outstanding questions on such a basis, it remains to seek this solution persistently through systematic, though prolonged efforts of the two sides" is said in the declaration. "These are the sole realistic roads of finding mutually acceptable solutions to the so-called outstanding question".

"As is seen the Bulgarian side does not suggest the "freezing" or "shelving" of the outstanding questions. It is in favour of joint conscientious efforts for their solution. And as we are speaking of two sovereign and independent, and not vassal to each other states, if we want to develop goodneighbourly relations and cooperation we must talk on an equitable basis. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is always ready for such a constructive dialogue", the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared categorically.

LEADERS GREET EGYPTIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU221920Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 22 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a cable of greetings to Mr Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the national day of the country.

The cable expresses conviction that the relations between the two countries will keep on developing according to mutual interests, to the benefit of world peace. On the same occasion Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a cable of greetings to Mr Mamduh Salim, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which contains wishes for successes for the friendly Egyptian people.

Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, has sent a cable of greetings to the speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr as-Sayyid Mara'i.

On behalf of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, a telegram has been sent to the Egyptian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

BTA REPORTS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT FOR 1978

AU251016Y Sofia BTA in English 0903 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA)--Bulgaria's national economy keeps on developing at stable and steady rates, is pointed out in the announcement of the Unified Social Information System Committee with the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the socioeconomic development plan of Bulgaria in the first six months of 1978, which was submitted for publication here today.

The capital investments utilized in the national economy in accordance with the state plan went up to 2.148 million leva. The prevailing part of these went into the development and improvement of the material production's basis. The share of investments spent on updating, reconstruction and expansion of the existing production capacities reached 57.2 per cent in the first six months of the year against the planned 54.5 per cent.

The industrial production turned out in the period under reviews is 5.9 per cent more than that turned out in the first six months of 1977.

Some 15.539 million kwh of electric power, 154,600 tons of rolled ferrous metals, 10,987 i.c.e. [internal combustion engine] trucks, 23,472 electric trucks, 57,253 electric hoists and 69,639 typewriters have been turned out over that period.

The mechanical engineering and the metal-working industry boast of the highest rate of growth in the first six months. Their output is 12.7 per cent greater than it was in the first half of last year, with particularly high rises in the heavy, transport and farm-machinery engineering and in the manufacture of computing and business equipment. The output of the chemical and the rubber industry rose by 8.5 per cent.

The production of the light industry, too, has risen. The output of the textile industry is 4.6 per cent more than it was in the first six months of 1977, that of the leather, the fur and the footwear industry--2.6 per cent more than in the first half of 1977.

Labour efficiency measured by pure production per person employed rose by 6.6 per cent over the first half of last year. Almost the entire growth in production turned out commonly for the key ministries and departments came as a result of the increased labour efficiency. Through lowering the prime cost of industrial production a relative supra-plan economy of about 45 million leva has been effected.

The completed housebuilding came up to the tune of 196 million leva which constitutes a rise of 6.3 per cent above that completed over the same period last year. The economic transport organizations transported 3.3 per cent more cargoes.

The country's foreign trade went up to the tune of 6.100 million foreign currency leva thus being by 7.9 per cent higher than in the respective period of last year. Some 3.5 per cent more export-bound commodities than planned were manufactured and handed over to the foreign trade organizations. The same percentage in the non-socialist countries-bound exports is 4.8 per cent bigger. Realized are by 9.3 per cent more commodities for export than in the first half of 1977.

In the first six months of 1978, real preconditions were created for the further improvement of the standard of living. The average salary in the economic complexes, ministries and departments grew in the first six months by 1.4 per cent as against the respective period last year. In industry it grew by 2.1 percent. The retail trade rise by 4.8 per cent as against the first six months of last year. Some 16,867 new apartments were delivered ready for the people to live in. Kindergartens with accommodation capacity for 3,655 children and creches with accommodation capacity for 1,220 infants, have been opened in the period under review.

FATHERLAND FRONT DISCUSSES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU241306Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] An expanded meeting of the Fatherland Front National Council Presidium opened on 24 July in Sofia. It is dealing with the state of environmental protection, and with the development of a nationwide movement for environmental protection. The meeting is chaired by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Vladimir Bonev, National Assembly chairman; and Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Committee on Science and Technological Progress, are taking part in the meeting.

Members of the Council of Ministers and the State Council, leading officials of central state, economic and public organs and organizations, chairmen of the okrug Fatherland Front organizations, and leaders of regional boards on environmental protection are also taking part in the meeting.

Nikolay Georgiev, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and chairman of the All-National Committee for Protection of the Environment, is speaking about the movement's activity in environmental protection in line with the decisions of the Fatherland Front National Council Presidium of 1972.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH DPRK BEGIN 21 JULY

AU212032Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA)--The ninth session of the intergovernmental Bulgaro-Korean consultative commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation began here today.

The delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic is headed by Mr (Kong Jin Tae), vice premier of the Administration Council of the DPR of Korea, who arrived here today. The Bulgarian delegation is headed by Mr Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On session opening the two leaders informed each other about the most important economic tasks currently solved by the economic bodies of the two countries. Mr Krustyu Trichkov and Mr (Kong Jin Tae) gave a positive assessment of the links between the two countries.

During the session the two delegations will review the realization of the decisions made at the eighth session and will discuss the basic trends in cooperation up to 1985.

SOVIET CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

Received by Todorov

AU191931Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov today received Yefim Novoselov, Soviet minister of construction, road and municipal machine building. During the cordial and friendly talks, issues on the cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the sphere of building technology and machine building for road construction were discussed. Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, also attended the talks.

Agreement Signed

AU211405Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Summary]--Yefim Novoselov, Soviet minister of construction, road and municipal machine building, and Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of machine building, signed a memorandum in Sofia today. "This document defines the basic trends in expanding and deepening cooperation in producing equipment for the cement industry, for housing construction combines, for construction projects and for other projects." Both ministers expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between the two ministries. The mutual deliveries amount to R500 million annually. The Soviet Union will deliver to Bulgaria 800 assorted machines for mechanizing the building process, for producing construction materials and for other purposes.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF CARTER'S EXPORT CONTROLS

RUDE PRAVO Editorial

AU2422107 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 78 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK report: "U.S. President's Discriminatory Step in the Cold War Spirit: Carter Blocked the Fulfillment of a Soviet Order"]

[Text] On Wednesday U.S. President James Carter banned the sale of a Sperry-Univac computer to the Soviet Union and, at the same time, decided to limit supplies of drilling equipment for crude oil extraction in the USSR. The United States secretary of commerce, Juanita Kreps, expressed her disagreement with this decision and declared that she only complied with it because she had to.

Irrespective of the fact that White House spokesman Jody Powell refused to comment on journalists' "guesses", which linked this discriminatory step with the frantic campaign in the United States against the recent sentences of people who had grossly violated Soviet laws, this connection is obvious. It was practically confirmed by the spokesman of the Department of Commerce when he stated that Mrs Kreps does not consider the banning of exports to be "the correct procedure in the given situation."

There is no doubt that President Carter's decision is a further manifestation of deliberate deterioration of relations with the USSR. The New York TIMES wrote that this decision is to provide the United States with "a new means by which to influence the USSR's position on many problems." At the same time, the paper notes that the decision was arrived at following pressure brought by advocates of the "hard line": Presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger.

The critical attitude of the American secretary of commerce is not unique. Even at the end of last week, at a time of reflection about economic "retaliatory measures" against the USSR, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance drew the Washington "Hawks'" attention to the fact that economic "sanctions" which they are trying to use as a threat--will, in the end, harm only American enterpreneurs.

Leading representatives of the commercial world, too, believe that the new limitations will primarily harm the United States itself. The representative of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, J. Caldwell, declared that "our attitude is clear and consistent: We favor the comprehensive development of trade with the Soviet Union." He stressed that "the expansion of trade exchange between our countries can bring positive results in improving mutual understanding and in solving bilateral problems. In our view, trade should not be implemented in conjunction with political goals, because this would harm the interests of the United States."

Broad circles of the U.S. public are also opposing the discriminatory limitations.

The Washington POST expressed the views of realistically-minded American officials when it unambiguously condemned Carter's "retaliatory measures" and warned in its Thursday editorial: "By following this path, we will only reach a high degree of tension...Its starting point is Carter's campaign of interference in Soviet internal affairs in the name of human rights...From the very beginning of Carter's activities in the White House, it was obvious that this campaign could seriously weaken the political basis for improving relations between the two countries."

Prague Television Commentary

LD242328Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. political circles are used to quite a few things--for example, the assassination of President Kennedy--and they witnessed the forced departure of the discredited Richard Nixon from the White House. But one thing they just cannot get used to is President Carter, who has an exceptionally dangerous habit; namely, a remarkable rhetorical talent to maneuver himself into complicated situations.

This is particularly evident in his transparent 18-month campaign of interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states, under the hypocritical cloak of so-called defense of human rights. It was clear right from the start that this campaign could, under no circumstances, be successful, as no one will tolerate someone else poking around in his garden. But when it became plain during the past few days that this policy is unrealistic, President Carter, instead of drawing the necessary conclusions, reacted with a further unrealistic action, to put it mildly. In sharp contradiction with the final act of the Helsinki conference, he issued discriminatory measures affecting USSR-U.S. trade relations and took direct steps banning the sale of computer equipment to the Soviet Union.

It is a pity that the President is surrounded by so few really respectable historians, for they could explain to him that it is naive, to say the least, to assume that by this step, which Moscow's PRAVDA so fittingly characterized as a rusty instrument taken from the arsenal of cold war, he could damage the economic development of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The socialist countries have coped with worse than the Carters of this world--they survived all sorts of embargoes and they will no doubt survive even further unrealistic designs of their adversaries. Maybe President Carter is not aware of this, but the socialist world does not live by the will or kindness of others. It has come through on its own, by its own efforts, and there has never been and never will be a force in the world, as history has convincingly demonstrated, which can halt its rapid and dynamic development.

But the problem lies elsewhere: It is a fact that President Carter himself, by his own actions, is creating a complicated situation in Soviet-U.S. relations and is subsequently passing the buck for these complications to the Soviet Union. This is a vicious circle in the policy pursued by President Carter, and its major danger lies in slowing down and obstructing the progress of positive features in international developments, those features in which the United States and the Soviet Union are equally interested.

WEST'S ATTACKS ON CUBA'S NONALINEMENT CONDEMNED

LD250950Y Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Press review on imperialist attacks on Cuba]

[Text] Bratislava, July 25, CETEKA--Imperialist forces, especially the NATO pact, are attacking Cuba in order to disrupt the unity and action capability of the non-aligned movement, today's PRAVDA said in a commentary on the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting in Belgrade.

"It is worthy of noting that representatives of those NATO states which through military actions interfere in the internal affairs of certain African states have begun to show concern for the "purity" of the non-aligned movement, and to question the justification of Cuba's membership in the movement.

"There is much in common between the goals and interests of the non-aligned countries and the foreign-policy concepts of the socialist countries, which therefore sympathize with the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-rascist orientation of the non-aligned movement."

DOLEZAL DENOUNCES ITALIAN SEMINAR ON 'PRAGUE SPRING'

AU241455Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary in the column "A Note": "In Conclusion of a Seminar"]

[Text] The "Dictionary of the Czech Language" defines a seminar as "a course, schooling and so forth in which the participants take active part in the learning process by presenting papers, participating in discussions and so forth." A seminar is thus a useful and noble institution, and it would be desirable to expect even more from it, if it is organized by an institute bearing the proud name of a great Italian revolutionary. The seminar, however--as we have already informed our readers on 1 July on this very page--was organized under circumstances evoking extreme doubts beforehand as to the objectivity of the session, which was devoted to "Prague Spring 1968," to its plans and goals and, above all, to its results. Reality has fully justified these doubts.

As follows from the quoted definition, the content of a seminar primarily depends upon who is "actively taking part in it by presenting papers, participating in the discussions and so forth." And it is in this that the so highly praised "pluralism of ideas" received a hard blow. First of all, the doors were vehemently slammed in the face of the truth. The admission of scientists from the country that was the subject of the seminar's topic was strictly forbidden. However, the doors were wide open to various attacks and false slanders. A particularly good illustration of this is the participation of a well-known anticommunist, who used to be active in the CSSR as a--let us put it mildly--professional.

But this was no accident. The organizers themselves declared that it would not serve the goal if "elements were carried into the seminar that would contradict our need..."(!). What need? No, the seminar was not at all interested in "positive analysis" but in--as was stated by one of the leading officials--"adopting a political position through this assembly." The would-be scientific forum was thus designed to be exploited to "justify" and, what is more, to underscore anew the non-class approach to development in a socialist country and--what is particularly disquieting--to interfere in its internal affairs.

All boundaries of conventions and principles of relations, and not only those between parties, were transcended in the declaration that the seminar is to contribute to a change of the situation in Czechoslovakia(!). It is only necessary to recall that the bourgeois circles have already arrived ath the conclusion that, whether they like it or not, the situation in Czechoslovakia is a matter concerning Czechoslovakia, its people and its democratically elected organs, and that the CPCZ is an independent party whose political line and whose leadership is determined by its congress. The question "whom does all this serve?" is really only rhetorical. One of the "most important" results is it provided eagerly accepted nourishment, for at least a week, for the grossest instruments of anti-communist propaganda.

KRENZ-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA 24 JULY

LD250224Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2117 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Havana--The first major group of GDR delegates to the 11th world festival arrived in Havana on Monday. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council of the Free German Youth, was cordially welcomed at the flag-bedecked international "Jose Marti" Airport by Secundino Guerra, Central Committee member of the Cuban Communist Party, and by other personages.

NATIONAL FRONT REPRESENTATIVE MEETS PDRY DELEGATION

LD242304Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The GDR has once again assured the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] of its unlimited solidarity. During a discussion in Berlin with a delegation of the Organization of the Popular Defense Committees led by its acting president, Fadil Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rab, Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the National Front, stated that this support was meant for the just struggle against imperialist attacks as well as for efforts toward further progress. The PDRY delegation reported on the development of its country and the current tasks of Popular Defense. Both sides stressed their wish for increased cooperation.

KLEIBER, OTHERS ATTEND EGYPTIAN ENVOY'S PARTY

LD241944Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Salah ad-Din Abu Jabal, Egypt's ambassador to the GDR, has given a cocktail party to mark his country's national holiday. Among the guests were Guenter Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy chairman of the State Council, and other prominent persons in social life, including Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Klaus Willerding. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

SCHUERER ATTENDS MEETING AT MICROELECTRONICS INSTITUTE

LD242320Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Gerhard Schuerer stressed today in Dresden that it is important to achieve a higher quality of intensification in the field of microelectronics. During a discussion of plans in the institute of microelectronics, the candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission pointed out the prerequisites necessary for this. These consist of achieving a time-lead in research and rapidly converting results into production. It is at this that creativity, inventiveness and innovation should be directed.

During the discussions, which were held in a candid atmosphere at places of work, and during discussions with scientists, technologists and workers, the fulfillment of tasks which have arisen as a result of accelerated development, production and the application of microelectronics as a key issue of scientific-technological progress were stressed. Gerhard (?Teucher), head of a collective of young development engineers, promised on behalf of the institute's members to devote all their strength and capabilities to meeting their economic responsibilities.

The aim is to forge a path for effective technologies and to save time, material, costs and labor forces by means of work results. Also present at the discussions was Otfried Steger, minister for electrical engineering and electronics.

PROBLEMS IN FINDING MIDDLE EAST SOLUTION NOTED

LD250954Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0515 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Under the headline "The Path to Peace in the Middle East," Tuesday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND comments on the intensified diplomatic activity by supporters of a policy of separate settlements. "These trips, meetings and talks are obviously aimed at creating faits accomplis, in the spirit of imperialist solutions, by circumventing the Geneva Middle East peace conference and the decisions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly," the newspaper writes. The hoped-for successes have not materialized, "because the leaders of those countries on which they had counted, some of whom have not begun to embark on a course of progressive political development, regard separate settlements as inopportune."

The leading GDR newspaper believes that a just and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East is "only conceivable if the overwhelming majority of all states, particularly the Arab countries, reject separate solutions. The path to peace in the Middle East would be laid if the principles proposed by the Soviet Union for a political solution of the conflict were put into practice." The newspaper lists among these principles Israel's withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967, implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people and guarantees for the existence and security of all states in this region.

W. BERLIN MAYOR'S HOSTING OF CARTER CRITICIZED

LD211658Y Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The latest issue of HORIZONT, the East Berlin journal with close ties to the GDR Foreign Ministry, contains a violent attack on Berlin's governing mayor, Dietrich Stobbe. According to Information Bureau West, Stobbe is said to have provided fresh evidence during President Carter's visit to Berlin last Saturday "of his untiring ability to violate the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin."

According to HORIZONT, Stobbe presumed, "in clear contradiction to this agreement," to act as host to Carter. The zeal displayed by Stobbe does not augur well for relations with the GDR or for detente in general.

The journal points out that the "escalation of the integration" of West Berlin into the Federal Republic is contrary to internationally valid agreements and to the spirit of cooperation within the meaning of detente. Grave examples have been West Berlin's inclusion in elections to the European parliament and Stobbe's proposed election as president of the Upper House.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE--Bissau (ADN)--GDR Ambassador Kurt Roth, whose tour of duty has ended, paid farewell visits to Guinea-Bissau President Luis Cabral and to Cape Verde Islands President Aristides Pereira. "Luis Cabral and Aristides Pereira conveyed cordial greetings to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. They paid tribute to the positive development and deepening of friendly relations between the states and peoples of the GDR, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN KALLAI RECEIVES SHITIKOV-LED DELEGATION

LD241328Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation has arrived in our country. The delegation is led by Committee Chairman Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Present to welcome the delegation were Gyula Kallai, chairman of the Hungarian National Committee, and Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov.

BUDAPEST TV CRITICIZES PRC-JAPAN TREATY TALKS

LD232304Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

["The Week" program with an interview of Ferenc Fabian]

[Text] Talks on the Chinese-Japanese peace and friendship treaty were resumed in Peking on Friday last week. The negotiations were suspended 3 years ago because Tokyo did not accept Peking's proposal on an antihegemony clause. We welcome in our studio Ferenc Fabian, whom we have invited to a kind of miniforum, and I would like to ask him what is meant by the concept of hegemony, which we refer to so often?

[Answer] For some years now Peking has taken every opportunity, in its bilateral agreements or joint statements with other countries, to include a clause in which they oppose any third country with an ambition for hegemony and great power domination. In the Japanese-Chinese treaty under discussion, Peking demands the inclusion of a clause as follows: The sides concluding the treaty condemn the attempts made by a third country to achieve great power hegemony. China and Japan oppose any country with an ambition for hegemony in the area of the Pacific.

[Question] What can be criticized in this formulation?

[Answer] Well, on the surface of it, on first reading, there is nothing in it that can be criticized. It appears, indeed, to be a clause which protects independence as many other clauses do in international treaties. If, however, one looks at the contents of this clause and, first and foremost, who it is directed against, which is the essential point, then the situation is different.

The clause is not directed against the United States. This is definite. The great power hegemony of the United States in the area of the Pacific is being asserted so positively that it is a fact and cannot possibly be protested against. It is a de facto situation. Japan does not want to protest such a de facto situation, and China even less. On the contrary, for some time now China has not been calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Taiwan, from Chinese Taiwan, although for a very long time this used to be a basic precondition for the opening of a dialog between China and the United States. I will repeat again that the clause against hegemony is not directed against the United States.

It is directed against the USSR. Even though the USSR is not named in the clause, China does not miss a single opportunity to emphasize this fact. However, the USSR makes no attempts to achieve great power hegemony; this is a fact. The USSR has no territorial demands against any country in the world. It is widely known that the USSR has no claims on a single square meter of Chinese territory. On the other hand, China has incredible territorial demands against the USSR, in particular, but also against a series of other countries--Mongolia, India, Vietnam, the Philippines and even against Japan; that is, against almost all its neighbors. The essential point is that it is China who has great power and hegemonic ambitions in Asia, and this is the key issue.

China has two objectives in connection with the clause against great power hegemony. The first is to conceal its own great power ambition and territorial demands. The second is to accuse the USSR of having ambitions for great power hegemony. This is a preemptive attack because the USSR is not willing to satisfy China's absurd territorial demand.

[Question] As far as I know, the concept of hegemony was included in treaties between Thailand and China and China and the Philippines, and on those occasions it did not create a storm.

[Answer] Naturally, this clause was illegitimate and offensive in those cases as well, but nothing else. However, in Japan's case, there is more to it than just an illegitimate and offensive term in a treaty. This is because Japan itself has territorial claims on the USSR: Japan demands four islands of the Kuril group. This is without legal foundation. Therefore, the USSR is not prepared to have talks about this. Now, if the antihegemony clause were to be signed as China wants it, then China would gain an ally for its own territorial demands, an ally that has its own territorial demands too, and which--according to the way the Chinese formulation reads--would be ready for joint action with China. Briefly, this means joint military action and this is a threatening move.

Naturally, I do not want to say that if this antihegemony clause were to be signed now, it would represent a threat of world war. There is no question of this. However, the conditions in which the talks have been resumed need to be taken into account. In the present situation, the talks are urged on by the United States. Carter had talks about this with the Japanese prime minister in May, and Brzezinski paid a visit first to Peking and then to Tokyo last month. It is hardly 2 weeks since the announcement was made in Washington that the greatest ever delivery of arms had been sent to Japan.

The situation could develop as follows: China is trying for great power hegemony and absurd territorial claims. This could then be joined by Japan's reviving militarism while Washington and NATO could give their blessing, and naturally their arms as well, to this. As a matter of fact, Peking has been calling for this new alliance scheme. I believe it needs no explanation that this is not very reassuring for Asia and the world. This is the reason why the USSR protests against it with such determination.

[Question] Let's be frank: How much is it in Japan's interests to accept the hegemony clause?

[Answer] Japan has no interest in accepting the clause on hegemony. Japan's interest lies in a normal Japanese-Chinese treaty. On the one hand, this would consolidate the position of the reigning liberal-democratic party, as it is nearly certain that this party would win the next elections quite easily. It would also appeal to Japanese business circles because they are hoping to find an almost unlimited market in China. However, the majority of Japanese do not want the anti-Soviet hegemony clause. The Japanese oppose war in general and they are against confrontation with the USSR in particular, which has always seriously defeated Japanese militarism. It is also in the interests of Japanese business circles to have goodneighborly relations with China [as heard]. Japan has an industrial base of the first order, but has almost no raw materials at all. However, it could get almost all important raw materials from eastern Siberia, for which Japan could pay with finished goods. This would be very advantageous for Japan. Therefore, Japan is now endeavoring to propose such a formulation that could satisfy China, as far as possible, but would under no circumstances bring on itself the wrath of the USSR. The Japanese delegation presented a draft text at the talks which opened on Friday. Contrary to the Chinese formulation, this draft states that no single clause of the treaty is directed against a third country.

[Announcer] Thank you very much for the discussion and for your presence in the studio.

BUDAPEST RADIO COMMENTS ON SRV-PRC BORDER SITUATION

LD250017Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Our special correspondent has visited the Vietnamese-Chinese border and has become acquainted firsthand with the strange refugee policy of the Chinese Government. We are quoting from Miklos Keleti's dispatch sent by Telex from Hanoi:

"The great fatherland welcomes with open arms its persecuted compatriots;" this is being blared out with hardly a break along with other anti-Vietnamese propaganda messages by Chinese loudspeakers at the border crossing point in the province of Cao Lang. However, the timing is wrong because China closed the frontier nearly 2 weeks ago. It appears, nonetheless, that the taped messages possibly suiting the new situation have not yet arrived from Peking. There are 2,500 people waiting to cross the border at the Dong Dang frontier station. They are trying to protect themselves from the blazing sun--with the heat reaching 40 degrees centigrade--and the pouring rain by building makeshift tents out of leaves. The Vietnamese authorities are trying everything possible to make these conditions bearable. They have installed water pipelines and electricity was being made available during my visit to the town. In spite of this, the situation is critical; there are many sick among the children and the elderly and an epidemic could break out at any time.

I asked several of those waiting why they had left their birthplace, why they had undertaken a journey taking often 2 or 3 weeks and whether they knew what fate was awaiting them once they had crossed the frontier. The answer was most often as follows: "We are leaving because the others are leaving too." This atmosphere has not taken shape by itself: China has built up a network of thousands of agents among the 1.3 million Chinese community in Vietnam. They have been spreading the rumor that war is about to break out soon and death is awaiting all Chinese staying in Vietnam.

The Peking leadership is deliberately using the ignorance of misled people. The fact that their fate does not really interest the Chinese Government is best proven by the closing of the frontier. According to opinion in Hanoi, this measure can be attributed to two things. First, despite China's size she cannot accept an unlimited number of refugees. Second, the fact that the Chinese side has been idly watching conditions in the border camps, which have become increasingly serious, has brought about further difficulties for Vietnam. At the same time the mass of people waiting in the tents of Dong Dang listen with growing resignation to the Chinese loudspeakers. Even though they dare not state it yet they already feel they are the victims of irresponsible political manipulations.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE OFFICIAL TO HELSINKI--Lt Gen Karoly Csemi, secretary of state for defense, has left for Helsinki. He will pay an official visit to Finland at the head of a military delegation at the invitation of the head of the Finnish Armed Forces. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD]

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Budapest, July 24 (MTI)--Salah Basyuni, Egyptian ambassador to Hungary, gave a reception Monday at the embassy on the occasion of his country's national day. The event was attended by Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz and several leading personalities of Hungary's political, economic, scientific and cultural life. Also present were heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU TALKS WITH ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED

PY250157Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1815 GMT 21 Jul 78 PY

[By unnamed special correspondent]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 July--This morning Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Montes ended his negotiations in this country with the signing of the economic cooperation agreement with his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei.

The expectations created by the foreign minister's visit were undoubtedly fulfilled yesterday in the Neptun beach resort on the Black Sea, a paradise located 5 km from the Bulgarian border. This special correspondent was the only Western press representative who was able to get to the site of the meeting between Montes and the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and get firsthand information.

Ceausescu, a statesman of bad temper (he was implacable with the translator who, despite this, was efficient in his work), gave the Argentine foreign minister a reception which the local media labeled as "very important" due to Ceausescu's cordiality and his obvious respect and understanding of Argentina.

The meeting between Montes and Ceausescu involved nothing more than checking the document which was going to be signed today, but it was observed that the Romanian president had three very concrete objectives he wanted to define.

His first objective was his concern to make the nonalined a true movement of countries not committed to either of the two blocs into which the world is divided.

He used no euphemisms to explain the subject: The example of Africa was an obvious pretext to define more than just this or that political preference. The Romanian president is very concerned that ideological debate may result in the destruction of the fundamental instrument for the achievement of world peace, and, consequently, he rejects this new carve-up which various political and economic interests are openly carrying out.

Romania, therefore, resorted to asking Argentina to cooperate in its efforts to reach an understanding in order to avoid armed confrontations because of Argentina's traditional observance of the principle of self-determination and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other nations.

The second point which concerned President Ceausescu was the need to design a strategy for developing nations to negotiate with highly industrialized nations.

Ceausescu is convinced that the present international forums are more than sufficient, and that the activities of developing nations should be carried out without self-interest or greed in order to establish a strategy of applying effective methods which would permit dialog to take place under equal conditions for all.

With evident distaste, Ceausescu complained about the failure of the North-South conference which met last year in Paris. He said: "No more experiences of this kind."

Finally, the Romanian ruler was concerned about the Mideast situation. It was rumored in Buenos Aires that Ceausescu had thought that Argentina could be a valid liaison and an almost indispensable mediator for arriving at a durable solution to the region's conflicts.

Ceausescu fears that the Afro-Asiatic bloc in the United Nations may finally impose some proposal which would lead to the disintegration of the organization, and he believes that the indirect intervention of some strictly neutral country in the conflict could be more useful.

A formula which r . onciles the two points of view in this matter was found. The Romanian view was that a solution should be found immediately. The Argentine view was that such measures cannot be undertaken without having a full guarantee of success.

Proving its continental vocation, Argentina will guide a movement of brother nations so that it will not be just one country, but all of Latin America, which would negotiate the conditions to establish a dialog in the Middle East, so that all the parties may find a final solution without interested interventions.

President Ceausescu's conduct during this int -view was, in a way, the final proof of an obvious attitude on the part of the Romanian Government and people in favor of Argentines.

It is obvious that, apart from any ideological connotation, Romania is opening the door to the Iron Curtain through which both blocs may find a means for communication.

In the implementation of "a very Latin socialism," one can see the results of work carried out with sacrifice, method and discipline. Romania, however, basically wants to achieve the full development of its industrial potential.

This theory was confirmed this morning by the request made by the Romanian deputy prime minister and commerce minister, Cornel Burtica, to Vice Admiral Montes for him to intervene within the Argentine private sector so that the commercial agreement signed this morning could be implemented immediately.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AVERELL HARRIMAN'S VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU2414467 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received at the Neptun resort Averell Harriman, the well known U.S. public figure, who is visiting our country. The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest Rudolph Aggrey. The guest expressed warm thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu for being received and for the opportunity given him to visit Romania again.

During their talk, the two sides emphasized the good relations between Romania and the United States, and expressed the view that there are many possibilities for expanding Romanian-U.S. relations and developing bilateral cooperation in the international arena, in the interests of peace, security and cooperation among peoples. They stressed the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's and Comrade Elena Ceausescu's recent visit to the United States, which marked an important landmark in the development of Romanian-U.S. relations.

The two sides also discussed aspects of the current international situation, and emphasized the need for measures to continue the process toward detente, to consolidate general peace and security, to reduce international tension, and to promote broad and fruitful cooperation among all the states in the world.

They also stressed that interstate conflicts must be settled through political means; hotbeds of tension must be extinguished, and concrete measures should be taken for general, and primarily nuclear disarmament; measures conducive to a better international climate and facilitating progress for each nation and for human civilization. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

MORE ON OPREA-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PRC

For Peking media coverage of the visit of the government delegation lead by Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister, to the People's Republic of China, see the International Affairs section of the 24 July and subsequent issues of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU2421315Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1978--A Spanish parliamentary delegation led by Antonio Hernandez Gil, president of Las Cortes, arrived in Bucharest on July 24, at the invitation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly.

The delegation includes Juan Carlos Guerra Zunzunegui, first vice-president of the Senate (CDU); Ignacio Gallego Bezares, vice-president of the Congress of Deputies (CPS); Victor Carrascal Fleguerоso, first secretary of the Senate (CDU): Ramon Lopez Vilas, director-general, head of the cabinet of the president of Las Cortes; Alberto Ballarin Marcial, chairman of the Senate's National Defence Commission (CDU); Manuel Delgado Sanchez-Arjona, senator (CDU); Fernando Baeza Martos, senator (SSP); Romon Bernal Soto, deputy (SSP); Rafael Vallejo Rodriguez, deputy (SSP); Rodolfo Guerra Fontana, deputy (Catalan Socialists' Party).

The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by other Romanian officials. Jose Carlos Gonzalez-Campo Dal-Re, ambassador of Spain in Bucharest, was present.

The same day, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, had an interview with Antonio Hernandez Gil and the other members of the Spanish delegation. Satisfaction was expressed during the talk that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, at the evolution of the Romanian-Spanish relations, and it was appreciated that broad possibilities exist for expanding and strengthening the bilateral collaboration in various fields. At the same time, the important role was highlighted of the parliamentarians in the continuous development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples within the efforts directed toward building a climate of peace, security and understanding in Europe and the world over.

The Spanish parliamentary delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the fight for the freedom of the people and the homeland, for socialism.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CHIEF EDITOR OF ITALY'S IL POPOLO

AU2414522Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received at the Neptun resort Corrado (Belgi), member of the Directorate of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy and editor in chief of IL POPOLO, who is visiting our country.

The reception was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings from Benigno Zaccagnini, political secretary of the Italian Christian Democratic Party. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Benigno Zaccagnini cordial greetings and an invitation to visit Romania.

The two sides stressed their desire to develop the relations between the RCP and the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, in the interests of strengthening the traditional friendship between Romania and Italy, and further expanding the ecoomic, scientific-technical, cultural and artistic relations and the cooperation between the two countires, on behalf of peace, security and cooperation among all nations.

Discussing certain aspects of the current international situation, the two sides stressed in particular the need for greater efforts by all states and political forces to intensify the process of detente, cooperation and peace, and to thoroughly prepare for the Madrid meeting, in the interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere.

EGYPT'S NATIONAL DAY MARKED ON 24 JULY

Ceausescu Congratulates As-Sadat

AU241245Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram of congratulations to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat on the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

I remember with special pleasure, the telegram reads, the meetings and talks we had in recent years and I express my conviction that the carrying out of the agreements and understandings we have reached would contribute to propelling the mutually advantageous cooperations of our countries and peoples, to developing Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in international life: for the triumph of peace, security and cooperation in the Middle East and throughout the world, the telegram concludes.

The Romanian prime minister sent on the same occasion a congratulatory telegram to his Egyptian counterpart.

Egyptian Ambassador Hosts Reception

AU242100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1978--On the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil, ambassador of that country in Bucharest, gave a reception on July 24.

Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister, ministers, and other Romanian officials attended.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania were present.

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU CABLE CSSR ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU241410Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary general and CSSR president,

To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Federal Government.

Esteemed comrades, on the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance we extend most heartfelt congratulations and fervent comradely greetings to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and all the fraternal Czechoslovak people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, all the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

Our party and people highly assess the Romanian-CSSR relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation, which have broadly expanded and deepened in the years of socialist construction.

The new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the 10th anniversary of which we will celebrate soon, the declaration signed in June 1977 in Bucharest and the important understandings and measures agreed upon during our fruitful talks together open up broad prospects for continuously expanding the Romanian-CSSR cooperation in all fields, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, national independence and sovereignty, equality in rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and international solidarity, to the benefit of our countries and peoples in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

This important event in the chronicle of the friendly Romanian-CSSR relations gives us the pleasant opportunity of extending to you, esteemed comrades, and to all the fraternal Czechoslovak people, best wishes for new and outstanding successes in building a developed socialist society on the soil of friendly Czechoslovakia.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

NEW ENVOY RECEIVED BY SPAIN'S JUAN CARLOS

AU221433Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 78 AU

[Text] King Juan Carlos of Spain received Ion Goliat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Spain, who presented his credentials. On this occasion the Romanian ambassador extended a friendly message to the Spanish king on behalf of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes for health, happiness and new successes in the activity devoted to the Spanish people's prosperity. Warmly thanking the envoy for the message, King Juan Carlos asked him to convey his feelings of esteem and friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Romanian people.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides had a talk on matters concerning the development of relations between the two countries and peoples.

MARKOVIC REPORTS ON ASSEMBLY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD241520Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Assembly delegation led by President Dragoslav Markovic returned today from an official visit to the United States lasting several days.

The following also returned with Dragoslav Markovic: Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Bogdan Crnobrnja, chairman of the committee for economic relations with foreign countries of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces; and the following delegates of the SFRY Assembly: Vukasin Micunovic, Zoran Zagar, Momir Kapor, Milos Mikolicin, Mito Pejovski, Ivo Senjanovic, Milka Scepanovic and Said Zatric.

The delegation was met at Belgrade airport by Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Joze Bozic, chairman of the committee for internal policy of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; and other officials of the Assembly and the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Also present at the welcome was Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY, with the embassy staff.

Immediately after his arrival Dragoslav Markovic made the following statement:

During the SFRY Assembly delegation's visit to the United States, at the invitation of both houses of Congress extended to us by our chief host, Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, we had the opportunity of meeting President Jimmy Carter and talking to Vice President Walter Mondale, representatives of the U.S. Government and State Department, Governor Brown of California and numerous other personalities from American political and public life, as well as a large number of congressmen and senators, members of the Democratic majority and the Republican minority.

Our hosts made it possible for us to visit other parts of this large and diverse country in addition to Washington. This was an opportunity to meet and exchange views with a large number of Americans of Yugoslav descent in Los Angeles and Chicago, some of whom traveled hundreds of miles to meet us.

Everywhere we stayed in the United States we met and talked to American and Yugoslav businessmen working on the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

We held open and very substantive talks with our hosts--numerous and prominent congressmen and senators. This was an opportunity to augment our knowledge on the work and functioning of the highest representative body in the United States.

Our hosts displayed exceptional interest in the development of Yugoslavia and our democratic self-management socialist system.

We would particularly like to stress that during our stay in the United States we were received in a friendly manner with full regard and respect.

We were pleased to note that during these talks it became clear that there is a high degree of identity or similarity of viewpoints on a series of questions which today occupy the attention not only our two countries but many others as well.

Of course, there are differences in our views on certain international questions, which we appraised as being a normal phenomenon which should not hinder cooperation between our countries.

It was an open and friendly exchange of views, which we consider a useful continuation to the open political dialog and mutual acquaintance of our two countries.

In all our meetings particular respect was expressed for President Tito, whose recent visit to the United States made a deep impression, of which we were able to assure our selves right across the United States, from the east to the west coast. President Tito's contribution toward the development of good and friendly relations and the better acquaintance of our two countries, was particularly stressed, as was the contribution which he makes toward the preservation of peace in the world and more stable and democratic international relations.

There is visible interest in the United States in the international role of Yugoslavia as a very active nonalined European country. We gained the impression that the most responsible factors in the United States are grasping more and more realistically that the nonalined movement has become an important factor and unavoidable partner in the solving of important international problems.

It was noted on both sides that Yugoslav-U.S. relations are constantly growing and that there are very favorable conditions for their future advancement. Special attention was devoted to the expansion and promotion of our economic relations. Representatives of Congress, the government and U.S. business circles indicated their interest in cooperation with the Yugoslav economy, in increasing the volume of trade exchange, joint investments and activity in other countries.

The opportunities for selling our goods in the United States are great in view of the extensive and open nature of this market, and we are interested in making use of the highly developed technological and modern equipment of the United States. This all found expression in the talks with Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, and John Moore, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

On the U.S. side it was reaffirmed that the U.S. Government, in keeping with the joint statement by Presidents Tito and Carter, will undertake effective measures to prevent terrorist activities against our representative offices and the lives and property of our citizens and to counter those forces working against the independence and unity of Yugoslavia and against the development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the United States. We believe this will be realized.

Finally, I would like to stress in particular that we are returning pleased with the exceptional hospitality and good results of the visit by the SFRY Assembly delegation to the United States, with the content of the political talks held and with the meetings with our emigrants. We expect this visit to contribute toward the continued development and promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and the United States not only at the level of parliamentary cooperation but also in a series of other spheres. In our view there exists in the United States a marked interest in the future development of cooperation with our country, recognition for independent and nonalined Yugoslavia and for its constructive contribution toward the resolution of international problems and the development of relations in the world.

On behalf of all the members of the SFRY Assembly delegation I would like to express our warmest thanks for the attention and hospitality with which we were surrounded during our entire visit to the United States which made our stay not only very useful but also very pleasant.

ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD221822Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Houari Boumediene, the president of the republic and president of the National Council of the Revolution of Algeria, arrived today on a brief friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport, the distinguished guest from Algeria was welcomed by Rudi Kolak, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly; Nedeljko Zoric, SFRY ambassador in Algeria; Maj Gen Ismet Kulenovic and other personalities.

Meeting With Tito

LD221824Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of President Tito, Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and president of the National Council of the Revolution of Algeria, arrived this afternoon in Belgrade.

President Tito met the high-ranking guest from Algeria in front of the White Palace.

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, and other high-ranking Algerian personalities also arrived with President Boumediene.

Tito Gives Luncheon

LD232230Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, held in the White Palace today a festive luncheon in honor of Houari Boumediene, president of the National Council of the Revolution and of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, who is making a short friendly visit to our country.

At the luncheon were Veselin Djuranovic, Josip Vrhovec, Rudi Kolak, Branko Pesic, Vuko Dragasevic, Berislav Badurina, Milojko Drulovic, Slave Kuhar, Nedeljko Zoric and other Yugoslav officials; and on the Algerian side Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Redha Malek, Slimane Hoffmann, Abdul Hamid Adjali and other members of the Algerian delegation.

TANJUG Report

LD222004Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--After the national anthems were played, Presidents Tito and Boumediene inspected the guard of honor. Then President Boumediene greeted Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branko Pesic, vice president of the Presidency of Serbia; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Col Gen Ilija Radakovic; Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic; and other Yugoslav personalities present at the welcome.

President Houari Boumediene is accompanied by Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of foreign affairs; Redha Malek, minister of information and culture; Slimane Hoffmann, head of the department for foreign ties at the FLN; Abdul Hamid Adjali, Algerian ambassador in Belgrade; 'Abd al-Qadir ibn Qasim, Algerian ambassador in Damascus; and other Algerian personalities.

Immediately after the formal welcoming ceremony was over, Presidents Tito and Boumediene and their associates began their exchange of views.

Among the first subjects to be discussed was the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade. In this connection both sides stressed the independence of the movement of nonalined countries and the need for the continuity of its basic direction.

President Boumediene briefed President Tito on the results of the OAU summit just ended in Khartoum, from where he arrived.

The talks also passed to other subjects concerning international political relations, such as the process of decolonialization in southern Africa. Reports say the exchange of views proceeded in a very cordial and traditionally friendly atmosphere.

The two presidents will continue their talks tomorrow.

Talks Continue

LD231204Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Talks continued in the White Palace in Belgrade this morning between President Tito and Algerian President Houari Boumediene, who arrived yesterday on a short, friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Also taking part in the talks are colleagues of both presidents. On the Yugoslav side are Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Nedeljko Zoric, SFRY ambassador in Algiers; and Milivoje Maksic, foreign political advisor to the president of the republic. On the Algerian side are Abdelaziz Bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs; Redha Malek, minister of information and culture; and Abdul Hamid Adjali, Algerian ambassador in Belgrade.

Talks Concluded

LD231538Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

["Concluding Talks Between Tito and Boumediene"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito and Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and president of the National Council of the Revolution of Algeria, today finished their official talks. President Boumediene arrived yesterday at the invitation of President Tito on a short friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Presidents Tito and Boumediene examined a series of topical questions concerning international relations. On this occasion Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, dealt in detail with certain key questions.

President Boumediene and Minister Bouteflika briefed President Tito and the members of the Yugoslav delegation in detail on the results of the OAU summit meeting in Khartoum and various aspects of the situation in Africa, which this gathering examined.

President Tito and Boumediene and their associates also discussed the activity of nonalined countries in the context of the forthcoming conference of foreign affairs ministers of all nonalined countries in Belgrade. Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the guests of the preparations carried out in Yugoslavia for that gathering.

During the talks, it was particularly stressed that the principles of the nonalined policy adopted in 1961 represent the lasting basis for the activity of nonalined countries and that they have proved their viability on many occasions, from the Belgrade nonalined summit conference until today. As has been learned, President Boumediene said that the attitudes of Yugoslavia and Algeria on these issues are identical.

Also noted was the successful development of bilateral cooperation, which had registered a speedy ascent following the talks between the two presidents in Igalo at the beginning of the year. Both sides expressed the desire to promote continually this cooperation.

In the talks at the White Palace, in addition to the heads of the two states, the following took part on the Yugoslav side: Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Nedeljko Zoric, Yugoslav ambassador in Algiers, and Milivoje Maksic, foreign policy adviser of the president of the republic; and on the Algerian side, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs; Redha Malek, minister of information and culture, and Abdul Hamid Adjali, the Algerian ambassador in Belgrade.

Boumediene Departs

LD231541Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Algerian President Houari Boumediene left Belgrade today. He was seen off by President Tito in front of the White Palace.

Communique Issued

LD231658Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

["Communique on Boumediene's Visit"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--A press communique was released here today on the talks between Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, and Houari Boumediene, president of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic which says:

At the invitation of the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, Houari Boumediene, president of the Council of the Revolution and president of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic, paid a friendly visit to the SFRY on 22 and 23 July this year.

During the visit Presidents Tito and Boumediene held, in an atmosphere of openness and friendship characteristic of the relations between the two independent and nonalined countries, very exhaustive and meaningful talks on topical international issues and particularly about the development of the situation in Africa, the Middle East, in the Maghreb area and the Mediterranean.

Particular attention was paid in the talks to the exchange of views on the situation in the nonalined movement and the preparations for the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade.

The two presidents stressed the necessity to constantly strengthen the unity and solidarity and of the capacity for action of the movement of the nonalined countries, which is the basic prerequisite for its effective role as an independent, progressive factor in the struggle for new, more just international relations.

The two presidents examined the results of the OAU summit in Khartoum and expressed their satisfaction that the OAU reconfirmed its adherence to the principles and policy of nonalinement.

Presidents Tito and Boumediene ascertained with satisfaction the successful development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria and stressed their conviction that these relations will develop and strengthen successfully in all spheres.

UN SECRETARY LEAVES FOLLOWING MEETING WITH TITO

LD211800Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who has been on a 2-day working visit to Yugoslavia, left Belgrade this morning by special UN plane for Salzburg.

President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received the secretary general today in Split and spent some time in friendly conversation with him.

Immediately after his arrival last night in Belgrade Waldheim had a very exhaustive exchange of views with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and this morning with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In these meetings between the UN secretary general and the Yugoslav leaders views were exchanged on a series of international problems hampering the modern world and on efforts to resolve them.

On leaving Belgrade, Waldheim, in a talk with newsmen, highly appraised the usefulness of the talks with the Yugoslav leaders in the context of these efforts.

The high-ranking guest from the world organization and his colleagues were seen off at Beograd Airport in Surcin by Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Miljan Komatina, Yugoslav permanent representative to the United Nations in New York; and others.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PREPARATIONS FOR NONALINED MEETING

Makeup of SFRY Delegation

LD241344Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatiaon 0919 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY delegation to the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries, which begins in Belgrade tomorrow, will be led by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The following will also be in the delegation: Budimir Loncar, deputy head of the delegation and under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Miljan Komatina, permanent SFRY representative in the United Nations; Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretay in the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Rikard Stajner, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dragomir Petrovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Milan Knezevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Cvijeto Job, head of the group in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs for the multilateral activity of the nonalined countries; Zivojin Jazic, head of the department for international organizations in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dzevad Mujezinovic, deputy permanent SFRY representative in New York; Miodrag Cabric, special adviser in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Ljubomir Sekulic, deputy permanent representative in Geneva.

Another 13 special advisers and 6 delegation advisers are also in the delegation.

Draft Documents Prepared

LD241146Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG)--Two drafts are expected to be submitted by Yugoslavia to the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries which opens in Belgrade tomorrow--the draft of the conference declaration and the draft of the action programme on cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries.

Traditionally, drafts of the main documents at non-aligned conferences are submitted by the host country. Yugoslavia is host of this largest ever diplomatic conferance outside the United Nations which has brought representatives of two-thirds of mankind to Belgrade.

Yugoslavia is understood to have submitted to all members of the movement the first drafts of the documents a month and a half ago. The first drafts were received with lively interest and have been the subject of intensive consultations.

These consultations are part of the general role of the host in preparations for a conference, but are also the concern [of] all other non-aligned countries which, by established practice and the good tradition of the movement, join in discussion on all matters to be considered by the conference. These consultations are aimed at reaching consensus through a democratic adjustment of positions. This is one of the essential characteristics of relations within the movement of non-alignment, a movement made up of independent subjects in international affairs which, together, constitute an independent factor on the world scene.

The draft declaration is understood to contain positions on the most important issues facing the non-aligned movement and the international community as a whole.

These concern, above all, focuses of crisis, disarmament, establishment of the new world economic order and others.

As learned from informed sources, there were two principal points of departure in defining stands on these major issues--how best to support the liberation struggle and how to contribute to settling crises.

The Yugoslav draft lays special emphasis on the Middle East and the south of Africa as the main two areas of most intensive liberation struggle against colonialism and foreign occupation. The draft [words indistinct] strong support to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the SWAPO liberation movement of Namibia, and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

Disarmament is treated from the standpoint of implementing the positions of the UN special disarmament session which was called at the initiative of the non-aligned countries and, after several weeks of debate, ended in New York late last month. As far as the new world economic order is concerned, it is seen in the light of seeking its most effective establishment.

The draft declaration also contains positions on Europe and the Mediterranean, other sensitive areas such as the Indian Ocean, Korea and other issues.

The essential paragraphs of this working document are devoted to the movement of non-alignment from the aspect of reaffirming its fundamental principles, nature and role as an independent global force, its orientation in opposition to all forms of dependence, in support of every authentic liberation struggle against all forces tending to perpetuate the old order and against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of domination and hegemony.

The drafts have been described as having approached all greetings with the desire of safeguarding the unity of the non-aligned movement and creating the conditions most favourable to struggle for genuine independence, equal security of all countries and peoples, free social-economic development of each country and struggle against all pressures.

Opposition [words indistinct] interference in internal affairs is highlighted in the drafts as a way of strengthening the active contribution of the non-aligned movement to the struggle for winning and preserving independence.

The endeavour of the non-aligned to help in the settlement of disputes and conflicts which may occur between them, that is, to find the most adequate ways of settlement, is also reflected in the drafts. These positions, stated in the first drafts discussed during consultations, have drawn a lively response from non-aligned countries.

Many of the non-aligned are understood to be calling for a more specific and direct role of the movement itself in conflict and dispute settlement through good offices where these are possible and acceptable to the parties concerned.

There is a general feeling, displayed in Khartoum at the just-ended Organization of African Unity summit, to prevent involvement of forces outside the movement in disputes within it.

In the whole, the drafts manifest a tendency to reinforce non-aligned cooperation, recently being extended to cover more areas and conducted in more specific and organized forms.

The drafts assess the world situation and trends in international relations, pointing to the changes that have taken place and the dangers threatening the present stage of detente. All this bears out the desire of non-aligned countries basically to help reverse negative trends in international relations generally, and demonstrates their readiness to assume their share of responsibility for the entirety of international relations.

The draft documents, finally, present a remarkable balance sheet of activity of the non-aligned movement, which has become a decisive force in international relations.

Composition of Bureau Decided

LD242128Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 24, (TANJUG)--Agreement was reached at today's final session of the preparatory committee on the proposal for electing the bureau of the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade. The bureau will include president--an office reserved for Yugoslavia as the host country--ten vice-presidents to be elected according to the principle of regional representation, chairmen of the political and economic committees, chief rapporteur of the conference and chairman of the movement of non-alignment until the next summit in Havana (Sri Lanka). [as received] The original proposal for seven vice-presidents is understood to have been increased to ten at today's closing session of the preparatory committee.

The chairman of the preparatory committee, the delegate of SRI Lanka, J.B. Fernando, told reporters that Africa will have four vice-presidents, Asia three, Latin America two and Europe one. The vice-presidents from Africa will be the representatives of Ghana, Swaziland, Tanzania and Tunisia; from Asia--Iraq, Malaysia and the Palestine Liberation Organization; from Latin America--Cuba and Panama; and from Europe--Cyprus. The representatives of India and Guyana will be chairman of the political and economic committees, respectively, and the representative of Cameroon, chief rapporteur of the conference.

Agenda Adopted

LD241905Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 24, (TANJUG)--The non-aligned ministerial conference preparatory committee today ended its meeting in an atmosphere confirming the non-aligned countries' firm dedication to safeguarding their unity and action ability, the committee chairman and Sri Lanks's permanent representative at the United Nations, J.B. Fernando, has said.

Recent concern about the non-aligned movement's unity and strength, he told newsmen, has been dispelled. An illustration he noted that the preparatory committee had held only two sessions, instead of the scheduled five.

There is no doubt in regard to the movement's unity remaining strong, J.B. Fernando emphasized, adding that this has been borne out by discussion in the preparatory committee.

The non-aligned coordinating bureau, the preparatory committee chairman explained, meeting here last Saturday and today, as a preparatory committee, numbers 25 members, but more delegations took part.

No country was barred from participation, he added, because decisions are taken by consensus, "and that consensus we had."

J.B. Fernando referred to different views and reservations on some questions, but underlined the final consensus on every single point.

He commanded the technical organization of the meeting and pointed to Yugoslavia's considerable help, especially in ironing out differences of opinion.

The preparatory committee also drew up a report on the work of the coordinating bureau since the Colombo summit up to the current conference. The report assesses this period, it has been stated, as important in non-aligned activity. The unity achieved by the non-aligned at the special U.N. disarmament session is singled out as especially significant.

The draft agenda for the ministerial conference was also approved by the preparatory committee (?for proposal) tomorrow to the conference. A full consensus was achieved on all items except the West Sahara. The item was left on the draft agenda for final decision by the ministers when they meet.

Morocco set out that this question should not be discussed in view of the special committee set up by the Organization of African Unity summit to study the West Sahara problem and seek a solution. Algeria did not agree with the Moroccan view, so that the question of whether the West Sahara problem should remain on the agenda was left for decision to the foreign ministers.

The preparatory committee will propose at the conference that Pakistan receive the status of guest. In this context, the need was noted for establishing criteria on which the question of status for the interested countries could be dealt with in a uniform way.

The committee made no recommendation on Bolivia's application for full membership of the movement and left this matter to the conference to decide.

Bolivia lodged its request some time ago. Last Saturday, however, it asked that consideration of the request be postponed because of recent changes in that country. Bolivia nevertheless renewed its application today.

The request of San Marino to attend the conference as guest could not be considered as it arrived only yesterday, and the members of the committee had no time to consult their respective governments. However, the preparatory committee recommended that the UN Council for Namibia, UNCTAD and UNIDO be invited to attend as guests.

Malta's proposal to the ministerial conference to endorse the country's demand that military bases in its territory be dismantled by March 31, 1979, was also included in the draft agenda. The proposal, it was suggested, need not be discussed in the general debate, as the Maltese demand has the full support of the non-aligned and completely reflects their policy and positions.

Referring to the discussion of applications for attendance at non-aligned gatherings, J.B. Fernando noted the objections of some countries to applicants being asked to publicly pledge adherence to the movement's principles.

The preparatory committee chairman said in conclusion that the draft for the conference agenda submitted by Yugoslavia to the coordinating bureau meeting in New York had been approved without changes or additions for proposal to the conference.

Committee Ends Work

LD241502Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The preparatory committee of the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries ended its work today just before 1400. All the preparations are thereby completed for the start of the ministerial conference tomorrow. The preparatory committee, which met at the level of ambassadors and officials, adopted the proposed agenda and program for the organization of the ministerial conference's work.

NONALINED CONFERENCE ORGANIZER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

LD241936Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 24, (TANJUG)--The ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries beginning in Belgrade tomorrow will be attended by 85 countries as full members, one country with special status (Belize), 20 countries, liberation movements and international organizations as observers and seven guests.

This was announced today at a press conference by the general secretary for preparations of the ministerial conference, Aleksandar Demajo.

It was also announced that Yugoslav President Tito will greet the close to 800 delegates at the official opening tomorrow morning of the ministerial conference.

In the congress hall of the "Sava" Centre in Belgrade A.C.S. Hameed, foreign minister and delegation head of Sri Lanki, the country which has coordinated non-aligned activity since the 1976 summit in Colombo, will open the ministerial conference tomorrow at 10:30 local time.

It has been announced that the delegations of 74 participant countries will be heard by their foreign ministers, 8 of whom are vice-premiers as well, with the other delegations being led by high-ranking government officials.

Of the countries taking part in the Colombo non-aligned summit, only the delegation of the Comoro Islands will not participate in the Belgrade conference due, as it has notified most countries, to "internal reasons."

General Secretary of the Conference Demajo also stated that the preparatory meeting "evolved without difficulties", with the participation also of a large number of delegations which are not members of the non-aligned coordinating bureau in New York.

This, noted Demajo, is indicative of the great interest among the conference participants in all aspects of the forthcoming meeting.

According to the proposal being submitted by the preparatory committee, the official opening tomorrow morning would be followed in the afternoon by a plenary at which agreement would be reached on procedure and the agenda.

The general debate will begin on July 26 and last to July 28, in morning and afternoon sessions. The ministerial conference is expected to end by the afternoon of July 29, at the latest.

Two committees, the political and the economic, will be meeting while plenary sessions are under way.

Some (?500) foreign and Yugoslav newsmen, to whom all the facilities offered by the "Sava" Centre have been made available, will be covering the ministerial conference.

At the centre, the venue of the conference, the non-aligned broadcasting and news agency pools have their facilities too.

The newsmen covering the conference also have at their disposal the tickers of the non-aligned news agency pool, as well as those of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, and the major world news agencies.

TANJUG LISTS PARTICIPANTS IN NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD241740Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG)--A total of 113 countries, liberation movements, and international organizations will be represented at the non-aligned ministerial conference opening here tomorrow.

The following 85 countries will be taking part in the conference as full non-aligned movement members:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djiboutu, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Panama, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Qatar, [word indistinct] Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabic, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leoni, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan Swaziland (Ngwane), Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Vietnam, the Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Belize, which was given special status in Colombo, will participate likewise in the ministerial conference.

Attending the conference as observers will be the representatives of the following nine countries, six liberation movements and five international organizations:

Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Grenada, Mexico, El Salvador and Venezuela; the African National Congress (South African Republic), the South-West Africa People's Organization--SWAPO (Namibia), the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe--ZANA, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe--ZAPU, the First Pan-African Congress of Azania (South African Republic) and the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and the United Nations.

Seven countries--Austria, Finland, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and Switzerland--will attend the conference as guests.

The first session of the preparatory committee in Belgrade last Saturday accepted the request of Pakistan to attend the non-aligned meetings "in a corresponding capacity." The session agreed that the conference should be asked to accept India's proposal for Pakistan to receive the status of guest.

Also at that session, the preparatory committee decided to recommend to the conference that future non-aligned gatherings be attended by representatives of specialized UN agencies--UNCTAD, UNIDO and the Council for Namibia--in addition to the usual UN delegation.

TITO ADDRESSES NONALINED MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

AU251228Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text of speech by President Tito greeting the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries in the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade on 25 July--live]

[Text] First of all, Mr Minister, I express my thanks for your kind words about Yugoslavia.

Messrs ministers, dear friends: I want to express great satisfaction at having the opportunity to address this important meeting of high representatives of the nonalined countries. It is my particular honor to be able to point to the fact that the first conference of heads of states and government of the nonalined countries was held here in Belgrade 17 years ago. Naturally, this is not a long period. However, viewed historically, in this period our movement has achieved very great results. What we have achieved by common efforts so far represents a valuable confirmation of the validity of the principles and goals which inspired us at that time and by which we are guided now.

The world would certainly look different without the policy of nonalinement. Not only that it would be poorer in many ways, but the cold war, which at that time had assumed dangerous proportions, could have led to a new disaster.

In the postwar period no other political force had made efforts and waged a struggle with so much consistency and stubbornness for better and more just international relations as was the case with the nonalined movement. It was precisely the nonalined countries which, in their concept of the world and with their common political action, brought to light the real problems confronting mankind and which pointed to the paths and possibilities for solving them.

The nonalined movement originated from the process of the national liberation of many peoples from colonialism and from the establishment of a large number of independent states, mostly small and economically undeveloped countries. This movement has become an effective weapon for their emancipation, the preservation of their independence and their active inclusion in international life as equal members of the international community. Resulting, therefore, from an anticolonial revolution, this movement was at the same time the initiator of its further successful course.

By its nature, the policy of nonalinement is directed against imperialism and neocolonialism, racism and all other kinds of foreign domination and exploitation. It is directed against the policy of force, against political and economic hegemony and against all forms of outside interference and dependence.

This orientation of the nonalined movement also makes it antibloc. Our movement does not see the world's future in an equilibrium of the blocs, nor in the supremacy of one bloc over another. The realization of the goals toward which we strive implies constant efforts by us to overcome the bloc division of the world, to strengthen those elements in world relations that lead toward peace, security and toward general social progress. For this reason the nonalined movement is an independent, united and autonomous factor in world politics and must also remain such.

The nonalined movement has worked and is working for an active peace-loving coexistence and this means a constant struggle for peace and equality in the world and against the imposition of its social systems and ideologies on others.

Thanks to all this the nonalined countries have from the very beginning been a great moral force, while today it is also a real political force in changing the old and in creating new democratic relations in the world.

Here we can say with deep conviction that all the past summit conferences of the nonalined countries were important steps in this direction. I want particularly to stress that the policy of nonalinement has in the past period, that is since the Colombo conference--has experienced a further important affirmation and has achieved great new results. Allow me to illustrate this in a few words.

Our policy has constantly been a positive factor in overcoming the cold war. It had a decisive effect on the initiation of the process of detente and made stubborn efforts for its universality. Thus it contributed to the creation of general conditions for a strengthening of peace and security, for relations on equal footing and for the general progress of the world.

With our activity we have strengthened the international community's awareness of the need to clear the paths to new, more just international economic relations. Of course, our ultimate aim is to create a new international economic system. Regardless how thorny the path to this new international economic system may be, we must not tire of it, for the existing unjust relations are a constant source of deep contradictions and dangerous conflicts in the contemporary world.

Likewise, with its moral and political force, the nonalined countries movement has made a decisive contribution to the struggle conducted by the African countries against the last remnants of colonialism and racism in their continent. We must say resolutely from this tribune, too, that it is high time that this anarchistic situation be changed. We must jointly do everything to achieve this, too.

The nonalined movement has also i...essantly striven for a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis. Unfortunately, this dangerous and very serious crisis and the continuation of the Israeli aggression continue to jeopardize peace not only in that region but also in the world in general. Therefore, we must strive even more resolutely for such a resolution of the crisis as will lead to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state.

The nonalined movement, with its initiative and its involvement, has opened a new page in the efforts to stop the arms race and the efforts for general disarmament. Thanks to this, the United Nations has for the first time seriously stepped into this most difficult problem of the contemporary world. The special session of the General Assembly recently did not bring, and could not bring, any concrete measures to stop the arms race. But the essence and the long-term nature of what was adopted lies in the clearly expressed orientation of the world organization to remain politically present, and to persist in the efforts to open a real process of general disarmament.

Gentlemen, for a number of years one has spoken about world stability as something which could only be achieved through the balance of power and fear and on bloc accords. However, at the same time we have also witnessed instability manifested precisely as a result of these assumptions. It is unnecessary to offer any special proof that it has been the nonalined policy which has been the political force introducing positive elements of stability in a restive and troubled world.

In this way it has established itself as the only possible alternative to bloc confrontations and aggravations of tension and dangers of another war catastrophe. This is now a generally accepted fact that no one can bypass or deny.

The essential objective assumptions of the nonalined policy have not changed now. I am deeply convinced that the historical role of our movement not only is not being reduced but is gaining force and attaining further affirmation. In this essence of its work and beliefs our movement is therefore turned to the future. We are open to the world and we offer our hand to all who are prepared to join efforts in the creation of equal and just international relations. This strengthens the trust in our strength and our ability to continue to proceed successfully along our road.

The nonalined countries defined their principles and aims in a situation that was much more difficult than it is now. They did this in a deep belief that they will serve as a lasting basis and criterion for our activities and our unity. We may rightly say that the changes and events which have happened in the world since the beginning of the nonalined movement up to the present day have not challenged these principles and aims in any way. On the contrary, their correctness and viability have been confirmed. They have been affirmed as the only possible basis for our movement to work constructively and efficiently.

The nonalined countries must not allow anybody to endanger the solidarity of the movement and to blunt the edge of its basic orientation and act on unity. They must not allow anybody to water down the policy of nonalinement and reduce the level of our solidarity with the peoples struggling for their independence, freedom and an independent choice of their own roads of development. Any sectarianism is alien to nonalinement. Divisions on the basis of ideological, religious and other criteria and motives are unacceptable regardless of the slogans behind which they hide.

Various pressures directed against the unity of the nonalined movement are intensifying. We are witnessing attempts to create new forms of colonial presence or new forms of bloc dependence, foreign influence and domination in vitally important regions of the nonalined world, primarily on the soil of Africa. We must be united in our resistance to such efforts. This is demanded by the very essence of nonalinement and the interests of all of us jointly and each country separately.

Because of all this it is even more necessary to overcome more resolutely in the ranks of the nonalined countries behavior and disputes which inflict tremendous harm on these countries and on the movement as a whole. I am convinced that this is possible and also indispensable. Particular national interests as well as problems inherited from colonial times should not lead to conflicts.

Mutual differences in approach, as serious as they may sometimes be, must be democratically taken into consideration and solved. If the problems and disputes cannot always be avoided, they can and must be solved by joint efforts in a peaceful way.

A movement that advocates a democraticization of relations on a world scale, such as the nonalined movement, is directed more than anything else to respect democratic norms of behavior in mutual relations. We must be aware of the danger that the imposition of narrow selfish interests may lead to a corrosion of the solidarity of our movement.

I believe that the need has ripened for the nonalined countries, in their own interests, to find efficient ways of solving disputes that arise peacefully and democratically. I am deeply convinced that realistic possibilities exist for an application of our efforts which would not mean interference but an offer of good services in full accord with the principles of the policy of nonalinement and on the basis of mutual understanding and trust.

Respected friends, I also wish to express my concern at peace being again endangered by the policy of force and the continuation of the frightening arms race. This leads to an intensification of existing hotbeds and crises and the creation of new ones and even overt military interventions. All this shows that we are again at a dangerous crossroads of events when the active work of the nonalined countries in international relations is needed more than ever.

At this moment it is of special importance to renew the process of relaxation of tension as the only way of avoiding a deterioration that would be irreparable later.

On this occasion, too, I wish to point out the nature of detente as a universal process which must embrace the world as a whole, lead to a democratization of international relations and at least mitigate, and certainly not aggravate, the bloc division of the world. It is only detente conceived and applied in this way that can create more favorable conditions for an affirmation and strengthening of the independent countries and peoples, even those that are included in bloc alliances, and thus lead to an overcoming of the bloc divisions of the world.

In our view, detente calls for the active participation of all countries, with the aim of positively resolving the existing crises and problems. It calls for a continuation of efforts for an economic, cultural and technological decolonization of the world and for building a new international economic system. I would particularly like to stress that the relations between the big powers, which have a special responsibility, are an important part of detente. However, detente is not only their own problem; it is in the interests of all countries whose destinies are influenced by these relations.

Gentlemen; I deeply believe that the nonalined countries will, in the future as in the past, be able to meet their historic obligation. Our persistence in carrying out the great tasks facing us is also our contribution to the building of stable and democratic relations in the world. In the preparations for the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries, which is to be held in Havana next year, we must do everything in our power so as to further assert the basic principles, goals and orientation of the nonalined movement, strengthen its unity, solidarity and action capability. Naturally, this also calls for maximum efforts by us to alleviate and to overcome the differences and conflicts between certain nonalined countries.

I am convinced that this conference will achieve significant results in this respect, that it will strengthen the self-confidence and belief in the future among all peoples which are clearing the paths of their independence, national and economic emancipation, peace and stability in the world.

I wish you, gentlemen and dear friends, fruitful work and much success in these efforts.

DJURANOVIC SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO POLAND

AU250856Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of the national day of the Polish People's Republic, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Polish People's Republic, I send to you and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for further successes and the all-round progress of the Polish People's Republic.

"Allow me on this occasion again to express my conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop comprehensively in our mutual interest and in the interest of peace and socialism."

HODZA RECEIVES CAMBODIA'S IENG SARY

LD242232Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 24, (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Fadil Hodza today received Democratic Kampuchea's Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary who is heading his country's delegation to the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade.

On this occasion, Ieng Sary delivered a written message for President Tito from President of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan. In the ensuing extensive and cordial talks, views were exchanged on current questions, particularly on the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade.

Ieng Sary said that Democratic Kampuchea upholds the strengthening of the non-aligned movement. He voiced the conviction that the ministerial conference in Belgrade will be successful.

Also discussed were current relations between the two countries as well as prospects for their further development. Both sides noted the traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Kampuchea and voiced their readiness to further strengthen and expand these relations in all fields of joint interest.

On behalf of the state leadership and the Communist Party of Democratic Kampuchea, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary spoke highly in acknowledgement of Yugoslavia's assistance and support to Democratic Kampuchea in its struggle for freedom and independence and in its development following liberation.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD242254Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1814 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 24, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, today received the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh, and had a friendly talks with him, above all on the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference in Belgrade. They also discussed possibilities for the further development of bilateral relations.

On this occasion, Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh transmitted a message from President Ton Duc Thang of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia in reply to President Tito's message.

After the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference in Belgrade ends, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh will stay in Yugoslavia on a return official and friendly visit at the invitation of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

BAD WEATHER RUINS CROPS, DAMAGES HOUSING IN SLOVENIA

LD241748Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Bad weather struck Slovenia from 13 to 19 July and was accompanied in some areas by gale force winds and hail. The greatest damage was caused in the Pomurje area, the border areas of the Maribor region, the Kranj region near Karavanke, Goriska Brda and part of the Soca River valley.

Ivo Marenk, Slovene Republic secretary for agriculture, forestry and food, reported at today's press conference that 85 percent of the damage encompasses agricultural areas. Wheat, corn, meadows, vines, fruit orchards and so forth were completely destroyed at the centers of the storms, in the so-called "black zones." According to first figures from the republican civil defense headquarters, the damage in the stricken areas amounts to about 880 million dinars.

In the Slovene granary of Pomurje alone about 30,000 tons of corn was destroyed, about 15 percent of the normal Slovene annual yield; 20,000 tons of wheat was destroyed there, about 13 percent of the Slovene annual production. In Pomurje 7,000 hectares of agricultural land was completely destroyed; on nearly 10,000 hectares there was 50 to 80 percent damage, and on 16,000 hectares there was 10 to 50 percent damage.

Considerable damage was also caused to a number of housing areas and public buildings. The damage amounted to about 80 million dinars according to first estimates.

It was stressed at the press conference that the civil defense headquarters in the afflicted municipalities, local communities and work organizations had acted very quickly and efficiently. Similarly, the republican executive council had reacted in good time and rapidly, and had adopted the necessary measures.

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